"The Queen received last evening with feel-

The terrible news has thrilled Europe from end to end, and everywhere only one question is asked, How can society protect itself against

the effect produced and quote newspaper comments that palpitate with bitter indignation that did nothing but good, should be selected at the moment of the approaching jubilee for the assassin's knife. Perhaps the most polgnant grief is displayed

Francis Joseph as follows: our dear son, Joseph, who in so short a period has been tried by so many misfortunes. We

merits by reason of its sentiments toward the Church and the Papacy." The Pope ordered solemn masses in the

the dead Empress. It is understood that the Prince of Naples and Emperor William, with Empress Auguste Vic-

troubled from the beginning of the year with gloomy forebodings, and was often heard to express a fervent wish that the jubilee were safely over. His brother, Archduke Ludwig Victor, was dining at a restaurant in the jubilee exhibition at Vienna when the news of the assassination reached him. He hastened to Schoenbrunn, where, on meeting the Emperor, a deeply affecting scene ensued

The Emperor is much agitated. Twice he has started for Vienna, each time changing his mind. He is unable to eat anything.

and ill-treated in a Vienna restaurant on Saturday night, and were only saved by the police from a worse fate.

It appears that last Thursday Empress Eliza-It is understood the book had been chosen for her with the idea of dissuading her from an in-tended visit to Sicily.

Schoenbrunn, September 11, 1898. Emperor of Austria to the President of the United States:

THE WEAPON AND THE WOUND. Paris, Sept. 11.-The "Figaro" states that the weapon used by the assassin of the Empress of Austria was found in the lake. It was a three-

tained great coolness. When asked if she wished to return to the hotel she replied: "No, he only struck me on the breast, and doubtless wished to steal my watch."

The assassin made a complete confession, add-ing that he regretted that the death penalty does not exist in the canton where the tragedy Geneva police believe that they are on the

Lausanne, Switzerland, Sept. 11.-Ten friends and acquaintances of the assassin of Empress Elizabeth were arrested here to-day.

He had been working as a stone mason in this vicinity, and last month he took the preliminary steps to become a naturalized Swiss. His application papers, however, were with-

London, Sept. 12 .- Many of the principal Eu-

They recall that both the late M. Carnot,

HIS HOME IN THIS CITY-SOMETHING OF HIS COL-

Cornell student charged with larceny and suspected

Alexander Karst lives in this city, at the Laneaster apartment-house, at No. 30 East Tenth-st

AUSTRIA'S DEAD EMPRESS.

and in both houses motions befitting the occasion were adopted.

SORROW THROUGHOUT EUROPE. London, Sept. 11 .- Queen Victoria and the

Prince and Princess of Wales telegraphed their

ings of the utmost consternation the startling news of the terrible crime. The Queen mourns profoundly the loss of Her Imperial Majesty, with whom she had been on terms of friendship for many years. She feels likewise most deeply for the honored and bereaved Emperor, who has experienced so many trials during his long and

Special dispatches from every capital describe a defenceless woman, who shunned colltics and

in Italy, because the public mind there is touched with shame that so many political crimes have been committed by Italians. King Humbert with his own hand wrote a telegram expressing the deepest sympathy. The Pope wired Emperor "May God give the strength of resignation to

pray that God may bestow upon the House of Hapsburg that peace and tranquillity which it

churches of Rome for the repose of the soul of

toria, will attend the funeral. Another feature is the intense sorrow and sympathy evoked in Hungary. It is hoped that the sad event will tend to compose the political troubles between the two parts of the dual

Emperor Francis Joseph, it is said, has been the money it is the greatest shoe in

A number of Italian workmen were mob

TOUCHED BY AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

Washington, Sept. 11.-The President has received the following reply to his telegram of condolence sent yesterday to the Emperor Fran-

cis Joseph;

United States:
Sincerely touched by the expression of condolence and sympathy which you have been pleased to forward me in the name of the Government and people of the United States. I begyou to accept for that expression my warmest thanks.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

The Empress, it seems, supposed that she had received only a violent blow. At first she main-

tracks of two accomplices of the assassing

ASSASSIN'S FRIENDS ARRESTED.

drawn last Monday.

ropean journals are again urging international

President of the French Republic, and the late Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish Prime Minister, were victims of Italian Anarchists.

YOUNG KARST PROBABLY INSANE.

LEGE CAREER.

Cornell student charged with larceny and suspected of incendiarism, refuses to see his father, who has come from New-York to investigate his son's deings. He threatens to plead guilty to the charges against him if his father insists on seeing him. The elder Karst has discovered that many of the articles belonging to his son are missing, including a bicycle, a typewriter and a shotgun. It is supposed that young Karst disposed of these to raise money. He also made extravagant purchases of clothing from a local tailor, and, being unable to pay the bills, other articles of property, together with the suits, were attached. Everything points to the conclusion that the young man is not sane. His father is a New-York engraver, well-to-do.

His father, John Karst, conducts an engraving business at No. 56 East Tenth-st., and is interested in the American Book Company and in other en-

business at No. 56 East Tenth-St., and is interested in the American Book Company and in other enterprises.

Karst, who is twenty-one years old, entered Cornell last fall, and has figured in several unpleasant episodes. He became tired of college life after a few days spent in Ithaca, and returned to his home in New-York. His father promptly sent him back to college, but shortly after Christmas the college authorities suspended him for six months.

It is feared that Karst is insane. About a year ago he lost the use of his voice, and it is possible his mind was affected at the same time. When he retired at night he was in full possession of all his faculties, but upon awaking the next morning he was speechless. Several physicians who investigated the case were unable to account for it. Since Karst became a mute he has caused his father great anxiety, and has done many childish things, such as throwing stones at pedestrians and breaking windows. As Mr. Karst paid his son's college expenses, besides giving him a generous allowance for spending money, the only explanation of the larceny, if the charge is true, is to be found in the fact that he is probably insane.

Mr. Karst has gone to Ithaca to attend the examination of his son, which will be held to-day in the Recorder's Court in that city.

COOK'S

The New Breakfast Food. TO PREPARE: COOKS Pour on as much boiling water (salted to taste) as the rice flakes will absorb. Then serve with sugar

LAKED

RICE

Most nutritious and healthiest food. All doctors indorse it. C. large 15

and milk.

ALL GROCERS. Ready to Eat in a Second.

Needs No Cooking.

CAMMEYER'S SHOE STORE-D

FALL OPENING. Our Latest Up-to-Date Production.

Men's Enamel Leather Lace, Cornell Toe.

\$5.00

Per Pair This shoe cannot be duplicated away from our store for the money. It is a very fine shoe in every respect. It is put together in the best manner. It is graceful in form and comfortable to the foot, with an immense amount of wear in it, and for

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER. 6th Ave., Cor. 20th St.

KAISER WILLIAM'S TOUR.

THE PROPOSED TRIP OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR TO PALESTINE

AND EGYPT. From The London Chronicle.

From The London Chronicle.

We are all interested in the forthcoming visit of the Kaiser to Palestine and Egypt. He will be a picturesque figure—a "knightly figure," somebody once called him—travelling in picturesque lands. Beyond that, certain people see in his tour possibilities which may affect the high politics of Europe. It is safe, then, to say that his doings will keep the late autumn from being duil.

duil.

As known, Messrs, Cook are making all the arrangements for the Emperor's journey, and yesterday they were good enough to tell me something of these. Of course, they are not final at the moment, being liable always to alteration, but no doubt they represent pretty much what will happen. It is expected that the Emperor of Emperor will be accompanied by a

what will happen. It is be accompanied by a retinue, all told, of about a hundred people. Messrs. Cook are providing everything necessary for the existence, shelter and transport of the nexty while in Palestine, with one exception. the party while in Paiestine, with one exception. The exception refers to tents, which the Emperor is having sent for the use of himself and the Empress during the salem. The stay there will be the central of the royal sojourn in the Holy Land.

For the rest, camp equipment, carr mules, in fine, everything needed, will be plied by Messrs, Cook. The arrangement is

piled by Messrs. Cook. The arrangement is that the imperial tourists shall land at Haifa on Oc-tober 26. They will be taken to that port by the Emperor's yacht, with a convoy, naturally, of German men-of-war. Haifa, as a glance at the map will demonstrate, is in that indentation of the coast of Palestine which we call the Bay of Acre. It lies at the foot of Mount Carmel, and Acre. It lies at the foot of Mount Carmel, and a straight line inland would take you to the Lake of Gennesareth.

From Haifa the Kaiser and his consort will

drive to Jaffa, this taking two days. The route drive to Jaffa, this taking two days. The route through Samaria is crowded with names familiar to us in the Scriptures. There will be a pause for a night at Jaffa, and from there the way will be to Jerusalem. The Kaiser makes his entry into Jerusalem on the afternoon of October 29, and will visit the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The details of these events will much resemble what has happened when will much resemble what has happened when other royalties have visited Jerusalem, only the ceremony may be greater. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York have been to Jerusalem. The Emperor of Austria went therethough in a non-kingly capacity—and the visit of the Emperor Frederick will be recalled by the coming one.

Kaiser William goes to Jerusalem for the consecration of the new Church of Our Saviour, which is built on a site that the Sultan offered to the Emperor Frederick. It should be added that at Jerusalem the Kaiser will have the opportunity of seeing the Sultan's troops. On his entry he will be escorted by a regiment of cavalry, and a good force of infantry will also be in evidence. The consecration of the Church of Our Saviour takes place on the morning of October 31. That afternoon the Emperor goes down to Jericho, and the next day he will spend on the banks of the Jordan and the Dead Sea. November 1 is to find him again in the camp at Jericho, while on the 2d of the month he will have got back to Jerusalem. Apparently it has a supreme attraction for him, for he means to spend two more days under its shadow.

Next to Jaffa—this on November 5—where the Emperor may embark for Haifa. The alternative is the journey to Haifa by the land route. That is the major portion of his itinerary for Palestine, but not the whole of it. He goes from Haifa to Nazareth, Mount Tabor and Tiberias, which is on the Lake of Gennesareth. He returns to Haifa on November 9, and proceeds by his yeach to Revroot. This means a trip—for which

which is on the Lake of Gennesareth. He returns to Haifa on November 9, and proceeds by his yacht to Beyroot. This means a trip—for which a railway is available, and which may be used—to Damascus, and on to Baaibek. At Beyroot, on November 16, the Emperor takes his ship for Egypt.

As yet it is not quite settled how the party shall go to Cai o—they may land at Port Said and proceed overland to Cairo, or they may simply call at Port Said and then make for Cairo by way of Alexandria. In any case Cairo is to be reached about November 18. The Emperor and Empress are to reside in the Abdin Palace, as the guests of the Khedive. On the 22d they leave Cairo by a Cook Nile steamer, on a voyage as the guests of the Knedive. On the 22d they leave Cairo by a Cook Nile steamer, on a voyage to Assouan and back. The First Cataract will hardly take the Kaiser to the "tented field" of Sir Herbert Kitchener and the Khalifa. By the beginning of December, however, the Anglo-Egyptians may be back from the heights of the Nile with a story to tell, which the Kaiser would Nile with a story to tell, which the Kaiser would care to hear in person. His Imperial Majesty hopes to return to Cairo from Assouan by De-cember 7, and a few days later he will bid farewell to Egypt. In these particulars no reference is made to the imperial call at Constantinople, because that is a thing apart. And apart from it, as has now been explained, the Kaisar will have plenty to do. will have plenty to do.

THE ANNAPOLIS AT PORTSMOUTE.

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 11.-The gunboat Arnapolis, Commander Bunker, arrived this morning from Newport and anchored beside her sister ship, the Vicksburg, just off the Navy Yard. The Annapolis will undergo slight repairs.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 11.-A schooner is re-ported wrecked in Lake Ontario off the coast eight miles from this city. The life-savers are at work. The loss of life, if any, is unknown.

OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED TO AMERICAN INVESTORS-THE CHIEF INDUSTRIES.

Washington, Sept. 11.-"As a delightful winter resort, a valuable tropical garden and an important strategic point, Porto Rico is a valuable acquisition to the people and Government of the

United States." This is the view expressed by the Chief of the Treasury Eureau of Statistics, who has just re-

turned from a brief visit to the island. "It must not be expected," said Mr. Austin, "that so small an island can become a large facter in supplying the tropical productions, valued in all at \$250,000,000, which the people of the United States annually consume, or that it can absorb a very large percentage of the \$1,200,000,-000 of this country's annual productions. Smaller in area than the State of Connecticut and ish ports. with a population less than that of the city of Brooklyn, it may not be able to meet the somewhat extravagant expectations which enthusiastic people have entertained with reference to it. Massachusetts, and the prospect of materially increasing its productiveness is not flattering. It is mountainous from centre to circumference, and the million people who occupy its 3,060 square miles of territory have put under culti-

vation most of the available soil. While their methods of culture and transporexpected that the productions of this densely populated and closely cultivated area can be largely increased, or its consumption greatly multiplied. The valleys and coast lands are now well occupied with sugar estates; the area adjoining these is devoted to tobacco, and the mountainsides to the very peaks are occupied by large coffee plantations, with patches of cocoanuts, bananas, plantains, breadfruit, oranges and other tropical fruits scattered among

PEOPLE OF SIMPLE HABITS. "Although the 200,000 of its population who live in cities and villages enjoy some of the conveniences to which our people are accustomed. of extremely simple habits in the matter of food, which is all sent to Europe at the export price clothing and habitations, and, with small earn- of 32 cents a pound in Porto Rican money. ing capacity and a depreciated currency, cannot our products. A little rice, a little flour, a few beans, and plenty of bananas, plantains, breadnecessities; a few yards of cotton cloth for the adults and nothing for the children meet their ranges. principal requirements for clothing, while a few and palm leaves supply the material for the

many of the villages. "With only one-fifth of its population able to read and write, knowledge of the outside world is extremely limited, and with only one hundred and fifty miles of railroad and less than two hun- but might prove more profitable than other indred and fifty miles of good wagon roads on the teresis more discussed, as they are ready for island, the means of communication are not shipment at a time of the year when the marsuch as to stimulate production or con- kets of the United States have not begun to resumption. Most of the good roads-some of them fine-run from town to town along the coast, though there is one exception in the military road connecting Ponce on the south shore

with San Juan on the north shore.

TRANSPORTATION IN THE CITIES. 's by bullocks, yoked in primitive fashion to twoparance to Jersey cattle, but with broad horns, the cows being driven from door to door in the towns and milked into bottles in the presence eripatetic dairy to the residence of the next

"Education on the island is not of a high order. | cent of our annual exports. A sort of public school system prevails in some of ers and managers, are rare. Spanish is the cannot flourish in the United States, while to popular tongue, though the natives of France, of whom there are quite a number, retain their language, and there are in the towns some English-speaking negroes from St. Thomas and other nearby English colonies, who prove useful as interpreters to the Americans already on the island. One of the two daily newspapers published in Ponce prints one page in English out of compliment to the new conditions, most of the matter so published being extracts from the Constitution of the United States and

sketches of the lives of our distinguished men. There are Roman Catholic churches in all the cities and large towns, some of them dating tack over a century, handsomely finished within. and representing a large expenditure of money. There is one Protestant church at Ponce, said to have been the only one in the Spanish West Indies, but it is at present unoccupied. There are theatres in the principal cities, and several of the leading towns have telephones and are munication is had with the United States at

"The currency and finances of the island are subjects with which our statesmen will have to deal. The Spanish Government in 1895 took up all the Mexican and Spanish coins in circulation and substituted special silver coins struck in the mint of Spain. They bear on one side the Spanish coat-of-arms and the words 'Isia de Puerto Rico,' and on the other the face of the boy King and an elaborate inscription in Spanish. The largest of these is the peto, of 100 centavos, corresponding in appearance with our silver dollars, weighing 385.5 grains, and are generally spoken of as a 'dollar.' There are also smaller Eliver coins of 5, 10, 20 and 40 centavos, the 20centavos piece being known as the peseta, with | desiring a delightful winter climate. Porto Rico copper coins of one and two centavos. The will be attractive so soon as direct and fast Spanish Government makes no attempt to main- steamship lines and American hotels supply tain the standing of the silver coins, and they represent little more than their builion value. United States have become accustomed. The the banks and merchants glady exchanging \$1.75 in this coin for \$1 in our siver or paper, and exchanges are sometimes male at two for one. The native drivers, boatmen and vendors have already learned the superior value of our the mineral springs which are said to abound, coins, and a 25-cent piece in United States coin is readily accepted at from 45 to 56 cents in payment for services. That it will be recessary to take up this fluctuating coin when our perbe adopted in fixing the rate at which abligations made in Porto Rican coins shall be paid in that of the United States is a matter for sates-

HOW TO PAY LABORERS A PROBLEM

men to determine.

"Another interesting question is whether or not the plantation labor, which has in the past been satisfied with 50 to 60 cents a day in Porto Rican money, will be content to accept 25 to 39 cents a day in our coin in its stead. The silver at par with the sliver and some at a discount.

Little of the paper money is seen in ordinary business transactions. The fact that the United States Government has just sent in a shipment to the island a sum equal in value to one-tenth of the entire currency, and that it will be im-

PORTO RICAN DEVELOPMENT. | mediately put into circulation through its pay- of islands doubtless formed a part, she is now ment to the troops scattered over the island, furnishes a suggestion as to the probable increase of the currency, with an increased dis-

parity in value. Statistically, the productions and commerce of Porto Rico have been already discussed. The exports amount to about \$15,000,000 a year, gold value, and the imports to about \$16,000,000. Coffee forms about 60 per cent of the value of the exports, sugar 20 per cent, tobacco 5 per cent, and the remainder is made up of cocoa, rum, hides, sponges, cabinet woods, etc. Practically all the coffee goes to Europe, the grocers and dealers asserting that they can obtain higher prices, especially for the fine grades, which rank with Java and Mocha, in France and Spain than in the United States, while the fact that the export duty on coffee, tobacco and catwas only one-tenth as much on articles sent to Spain as on those sent to other countries encouraged exporters to send their goods to Span-

"Of the importations about 50 per cent are manufactured articles, largely cotton cloths, shoes, fancy goods and articles of household use, Its population is now more dense than that of | meats and lard and 7 per cent flour. Naturally, most of these came from Spain, because the duty collected on articles from that country was only one-tenth of that on articles from other countries. While considerable sums were collected from the tariff, the Spanish Government also collected large amounts by other methods, dealers and property-owners being required to tation are in many cases primitive, it cannot be | pay to the Government one-half as much tax as was collected for the local government, whose producer of dry wines, ranks relatively low, and expenses were high, thus making the tax burden

AMERICANS ANXIOUS TO INVEST "Much interest is already being shown by people from the United States in investments in riety of opinion. Coffee plantations are first considered, as they have a reputation of having paid from 15 to 25 per cent profit annually upon their cost. They are held at high prices, however, from \$75 to \$200 an acre in Porto Rican money, according to location, quality of coffee produced, age of trees, etc. The western part of the island is considered the best for coffee, the large proportion of the rural population is and produces the celebrated 'Café Caracollila,'

"Sugar plantations are considered next in imbe expected soon to become large consumers of portance, and are relatively more costly, because of the more expensive machinery required, while their attractiveness as investments is refruit and vegetables to satisfy their physical duced by the fact that many plantations have of late been abandoned and turned into cattle

"Tobacco has been profitable lately because of rough boards and a plentiful supply of plantain | the shortage in Cuba totacco, for which it has been substituted, though whether it will conhumble dwellings throughout the interior, and in tinue its popularity when the Cuban article resumes its normal position in the market is un-

"Tropical fruits have had little attention, either among local exporters or American investors,

ceive the Florida or California fruits. COUNTRY OPEN TO IMPROVEMEN' "As to the increase which may be expected in the production and consumption of the island, it will depend somewhat upon the improvements made in barbors, roads, transportation facilities, "Most of the interior, however, is only reached etc., and the energy with which the Americans by bridle paths, over which transportation is may push the work of development. The land effected by packs carried on small ponies. In in the valleys is extremely rich, and that of the cities and towns most of the transportation | mountain sides, even to the tops is of good color and productive, especially for coffee and some of wheeled carts, and urged to their work by a the fruits. With the opening of roads to the insharp pointed pole in the hands of a native | terior, it is probable that considerable land not lriver, who walks in front of his team, turning | now tilled would be brought under cultivation to give them a vigorous punch when they do The general consensus of opinion among the innot follow with sufficient speed. The cattle of telligent inhabitants of the island is that the the island are of a superior class, similar in ap- product can be increased 50 per cent, or perhaps more; the profit greatly increased by modern methods of cultivation and transportation, and the consuming power of the island increased in of the customer, while the calves stand patiently about the same proportion. Even should this pon the sidewalk awaiting the removal of the happen, however, the island could furnish only about 10 per cent of our annual consumption of

tropical products, and consume only about 2 per ent of our annual exports.

"The business enterprises most likely to be successful in Porto Rico are those related to the tropical productions which flourish there and capped flourish in the limits of the new road is to tap these new coal beds to supply the Illinois Central with fool coal beds to towns and cities, but in the interior reading successful in Porto Rico are those related to the tropical productions which flourish there and the United States' own temperate climate and well-established industries should be left the task of supplying the general food products and manufactures required by the people there, sending to them the products of our grain fields

and factories by the vessels which return laden ESTABLISHED IN NINTH-AVE. BY A NEWSPAPER with their tropical growths.

PAYING INDUSTRIES IN THE ISLAND. "An acre of land in Porto Rico can produce more of value in sugar, or coffee, or tobacco, or fruit than if planted in corn or potatoes or used as pasture, while there are single counties in the United States larger than all Porto Rico which are only suitable for the production of these general food supplies. While there is a general demand for manufactures in Porto Rico, they can be more cheaply supplied by the great factories in this country than by attempting their manufacture there, especially as no coal has yet been developed in the island. Fuel is connected by telegraph lines aggregating about high and water power is not to be relied upon four hundred miles in length, while cable com- Ice factories and brewerles would probably do well, and it is believed that the production of grapes and the manufacture of wine would be successful, while the cigar industry would be profitable with the plentiful native labor and the high-grade tobacco, especially if all tariff re-

strictions upon trade between the island and the United States shall be removed. "Among the most important needs for the developmen of the island are a thorough survey and readjustment of property lines and titles, construction of roads and harbor facilities, and the establishment of such hotel enterprises as will make practicable a leisurely and careful study of its conditions, conditions which have never been carefully studied or developed by the

Spanish Government, which has controlled the island since 1509. "As a resort for pleasure-seekers or for those some of the comforts to which the people of the constant breeze from the sea by day and the land at night renders the climate a fairly comfortable one in August, and the opportunity to obtain almost any desired altitude, coupled with

will make the island attractive to those seekng health as well as recreation. INTERESTING STREET SCENES.

"In the cities and towns the succession of manent measure of value permeates the island strange sights and sounds presents a kaleidois generally conceded, but just what plan should scopic and always interesting spectacle. The street venders, carrying their stores upon their heads or in huge pannlers on diminutive ponies, announce their wares in strange and not unmusical cries; long lines of rude carts drawn by broad-horned bullocks crowd the streets; native women smoking black cigars flit hither and thither; nude children of all colors and ages below eight disport themselves unconcernedly upon the sidewalks and streets, while soldiers and officers are everywhere busy with their duties establishing order and new conditions. money coined and sent to the island by Spain On the country roads the succession of mounamounted to 6,000,000 pesos, and there has been tains and valleys covered with tropical growth, added about one million in paper by certain of dashing mountain streams and overhanging the five banks of the island. Some of it stands cliffs, and the large sugar and coffee plantations,

restored by another great natural movement which is reuniting the continent and islands in a system having one great purpose of co-operation and mutual advancement. Alone she can furnish only a small part of the tropical suppiles for which we have been accustomed t send \$250,000,000 abroad each year, but with the co-operation of undeveloped Cuba, Hawaii and the Philippines, should they fall within our borders, she would enable us to expend among our own people practically all of that vast sum which we have heretofore been compelled to send to foreign lands and foreign peoples." WINE PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD. AN INCREASE IN THIS COUNTRY'S OUTPUT-

FRANCE, AS USUAL, LEADS THE LIST. Washington, Sept. 11 (Special).-Consul-General Dubois sends from St. Gall, Switzerland, under date of July 11, 1888, a full table derived from a technical of the world's wine production, by cour tries, for the years 1896 and 1897. In the former year the total was 12,347,100,000 litres, or 3,262,103,820 gallons; in the latter year, 10,782,6000,000 litres, or 2,843,378,939 gailons. Twenty-eight countries and separate colonies are included in the table. France naturally leads, with Italy and Spain a good second

and third, respectfully. There are many surprises in the statistics furnished. The United States stands far down in the list. Rumania lost over half of her large yield of 1896 in the succeeding year. Hungary and Portu gal, countries famed for their wines, are not in these years among the big producers. which is regarded in popular judgment as the great shows a considerable decline in 1897 from the preceding year. Mexico, with the exception of Persia.

Going into the details of production in the principal wine producing countries during these two crop was for 1896 568,958,660 gallons, and for 1897 811,520 gallons and in 1897 \$34,713,420 gallons. Italy's crop was, for 1896, 150,938,680 gallons, and for 1897, 685,836,780 gallons. Spain's output was, in 1896, 471, 685,836,780 gallons. Spain's output was, in 1896, 471, 685,836,780 gallons. The next country in extent of production is Rumania, with 1898,139,600 gallons in 1896 and \$5,544,600 gallons in 1897. While in most countries the production of 1897 was less than that of 1898, it was increased in Algiers, Italy, Spain, the United States, Chili and Cape Colony, it fell off largely in France, Hungary, Turkey, Greece, Rumania, and Austrain. It is interesting to Americans to know that the United States, which is a comparatively new grape producer on a large scale, ranks next to Chili and to the Argentine Republic, and above Brazil among the fations of this hemisphere. 811,520 gallons and in 1997 854,713,420 gallons.

hemisphere.

The relative figures are: Chill, in 1896, 45, 56, 660 gallons; 1897, 73, 576, 600 gallons; Argentine Republic, in 1896, 42,607, 860 gallons; 1897, 38, 64, 850 gallons; United States, in 1896, 17,665, 660 gallons; 1897, 32, 32, 37, 40 gallons; Brazil had in 1896 12,549, 560 gallons, in 1890, 53, 850 gallons. Mexico, the only other American country in the table produced in 1896 1,849, 460 gallons, in 1897 1,585, 200 gallons.

STEEL ROD AND WIRE NAIL MILL.

AN EXPENSIVE PLANT TO BE BUILT IN ALABAMA. Birmingham. Ala., Sept. 11 (Special) -A representative of Chicago, Jollet and Cleveland steel operators has been in the Birmingham district several days formally closing a deal made some time ago with the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Comand the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company for the erection at Ensiey, near Hirming nam, where a \$1,000,000 steel plant is now building, of steel rod and wire nati mill at a cost of \$1,30,00 lant in thirty days. The Alabama Steel and Ship ding Company has engaged to furnish the nat

W. Gates, president of the Illinois Steel Comsaid to be at the head of the syndicate.
Is believed is connected with the Federal
inhibitation. The presumption is that the outhern plants will manufacture exclusively for he export trade, and will not interfere with the orthern mills. A well-informed steel man said to-ght that the plant to be built at Ensley would ost over \$2.00.00.

TO TAP ALABAMA COAL REDS.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 11 (Special) - First Vice-resident Welling, Second Vice-President Harahan and Engineer G. B. Fitzhugh, all of the lilinois Central Railroad, have been authorized by the Secretary of State to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Canton, Aberdeen and Nash ille Railroad. The capital stock is \$1,00,000. This s to run from a point near Aberdeen, Miss, nfield, Marion County, Als, about a hundred. The interested parties are either the Illinois

and also to enable the Illinois Central to enter into competition with Alabama railroads in the commons freightage of Alabama coal to Mississippi and Loutstana points.

AN EXCHANGE FOR THE BLIND.

MAN WHO HAS LOST HIS SIGHT. At No. 846 Ninth-ave, there has been established tion of the industrious blind by Henry F. Watso who for many years was connected with the metro politan press, but who for three years has been afflicted with blindness himself. Mr. Watson en feavored, when he lost his sight, to acquire a olind man's education, but he found he was de harred by his age from entering the institution at Thirty-fourth-st. and Ninth-ave., that the Industrial Home in Brookiyn was full, its capacity being

limited to ten, and that the home at One-hundred-and-fourth-st. and Amsterdam-ave., required the waiving of all anticipated rights by the applican The proposition was how to five in his afflicted ion) and not accept charity. To do this he obtain work he could make a living for himself and

others, as in this city there are over one thousand blind people depending whodly or in part on the charity of relatives friends or the public. Many of these have received a superior education in the institutions for the blind. As a class the blind are extremely industrious, but have no available avenues for the sale of their handlwork.

To enable them to become independent, therefore, a repository for the work of the blind has been established by Mr. Watson at the address in Ninthave. The purposes of the exchange are to procure work for the blind, such as mattress-making, upholstering, chair-caning, plano-tuning, typewriting, knitting, beadwork machine-sitching and mat-making, also to furnish blind talent, literary and musical, for entertalaments. A register is kept of the names of those who want work, and this is open at all times. When such work as described is needed by any one it is furnished at a reasonable rate. The exchange endeavors also to relieve the necessities of blind people who are in a heipless condition and have no other means of support.

The plan is to bring the public and the blind in

upport.
The plan is to bring the public and the blind in loser connection, and to show that the blind want work of they can get it, and not charity. All bersons interested in the work of bettering the persons interested in the work of bettering the condition of the blind are cordially livited to call' at the exchange, No. 346 Ninth-ave., and see for themselves how well the undertaking of a blind journalist has prospered. This project of his is in-dersed by the Rev. Robert S. McArthur, Dr. David Webster and Dr. John L. Adams.

TO BRING MEN BACK FROM ALASKA. GOVERNMENT ARRANGING TO RELIEVE ALL THE NEEDY.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 11 (Special).-Governmen officials are quietly arranging with the later vessels going north to bring back as many destitute ons as they have room for. The Government back, and leaves the decision as to whether the party is needy or not to the captain of the vessel. The steamship Brixham will go to Kotzebne Sound on this trip north, at the request of the Govern ment. It is believed that many people will be found at the mouth of the Kowak River who have been unable to get into the interior or who have met with misfortune in ascending the swift in-

met with misfortune in ascenning the lerior streams.

It would be expensive for the Government to send a vessel there to pick up these people, consequently the arrangements with the Brixham have been made. The steamer is due here about the end of September. She will call at St. Michaels on her return trip, unless all of her accommodations should be filled from Kotzebue Sound. There is no doubt that she will fill up at St. Michaels, for there is a constant stream of small boats coming down from Dawson, filled with miners who have exhausted their resources.

GORHAM

SILVERSMITHS STERLING

WAITING FOR THE LIGHT.

23 Maiden Lane

Broadway & 19th St.

FRANCE EAGER TO PENETRATE THE DREYFUS MYSTERY

CHARACTER OF THE MEN WHO WILL EXAMINE THE EVIDENCE-HENRY'S SUICIDE AND

ROISDEFFRE'S RESIGNATION. Paris, September 11. Expectation was disappointed yesterday. The Min-sterial Council was to have held a special sitting object of hearing the War Minister's ac count of the Dreyfus case and the newly discovered Zurlinden, finding he had not yet the grounds upon which to form a sound opinion, asked for an He is a serious, honorable-minded, worthy colleague of the conscientious Brisson, and was chosen to investigate the Dreyfus affair as War Minister, because he is not biased and is weighted with a sense of the responsibility involved

Being a Protestant and of bourgeols breeding, he does not share the ultra-Catholic, anti-Jewish feeling of caste at the War Office. Having been a prisoner of war in Germany in 1870, and being an Alsatian, he is warmly patriotic, and would sympathize with the military judges of Dreyfus should he find evidence of guilt. General Zurlinden was to have given a verdict yesterday. If against reopening the case he would have retired to leave the Government a free hand. The Dreyfus affair is in a good channel. The

Minister of Justice has named six accomplished, experienced, keen jurists to examine the papers and everything connected with the Dreyfus The reopening will entirely depend on this Not one of the six is a Jew, but of them, M. Crepon, has been a student all his life of Jewish history. He has written "Monotheism of the Jewish People" a standard work. member of the committee, M. Lepelletter, has found relaxation from legal toll in Greek literature. He "Comparative Studies on Greek Modern Drama." All six are men of unblemished character, and in the habit of sifting evidence. The six will set to work directly the War Minister gives

The country being now violently anti-Semite, and Dreyfus being a Jew, the Government will have to act warily and creep rather than walk forward. The late Lieutenant-Colonel Henry's confession brought public opinion round to a revision, but the hostility to Dreyfus is not abated. The people feel that a mystery of iniquity is involved in the affair, and they want to penetrate it. They are beginning o understand that the General Staff is no better than when it rendered the military disasters of 1870 The resignation of General Boisdeffre as chief of the general staff is a standing puzzle, and it arouses suspictons that only a public trial can miet. The people ask, Was Dreyfus an acco Were they both able to hold rods in pickle for their superiors? Was such power the reason why the trial was strangely conducted and Dreyfus relegated to the solitude of Devil's Island? The darkest conjectures are seemingly justified by the circumstances connected with Colonel Henry's suicide, which, the Jews remark, was accomplished on the day the Zionist Congress broke up. That event utterly discredits the Intelligence Department

of the War Office, and, indeed, discredits the whole general staff. No more grewsome event has ever shocked human sentiment and conscience, and, though it happened within sight of Paris, it is shrouded in mystery Colonel Henry's is the second suicide connected with the Dreyfus affair. The first suicide was that of Lemercler Pleard, an intelligence agent of the general staff, or Colonel Schwartzkoppen, the German military attache here, and of the Italian Emhassy. He was found hanging from a lamphook in celling. Was he murdered? - Was he a suicide? The suspicious facts of his death were hushed up by the late Government and M. Lepine, the former Pre-

The reported suicide of Major Count Esterhazy was a canard. He knows where too many skeletons are concealed not to feel safe. He will die a natural death; but fresh revelations may lead to others imitating Colonel Henry. The Furles, as in the Greek tragedies, seem to enter into this drama The fall of General Roisdeffre brings the drama ome to the Imperial Court of Russia, where, as a

brilliant, aristocratic military attaché, he was a great favorite. He was admitted to the intimate estivities of the imperial family and was a favorite partner of the Empress Downger in her dancing days. The French Republic sent him and a special mbassy to the late Czar's funeral and to the present Czar's coronation. Great sums of money were allowed to him to cut a dash. Finally President Faure took him to St. Petersburg to assist in the preparation of the Franco-Russian treaty. Why such a great personage resigns a splendid post passes comprehension. The reopening of the Drey-

us case may solve the puzzle.

NAMING THE BATTLE-SHIP ILLINOIS. TEMPERANCE WOMEN WRITE TO THE PRESI-DENT AND SECRETARY LONG.

Chicago Sent. 11 - The National Women's Christian Temperance Union sent the following letter to President McKinley yesterday: President McKinley yesterday:
On behalf of the three hundred thousand women of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of the United States, we respectfully call your attention to the many object lessons in temperance which the ate war has brought forth, and we earnestly rejuest that another algand one may be added to the ist in the naming of the battle-ship Illinois. We had already asked Miss Leiter to use water natead of wine before the fact was brought to our otice that under the war power the Federal Government must decide how the battle-ship should be called to your honored name and power to this bject-lesson for temperance and righteousness.

A similar letter was sent to Secretary Long.

BUSY WEEK AT THE OMAHA EXPOSITION. COMMITTEE TO INVITE EX-PRESIDENTS HARRI-SON AND CLEVELAND TO ATTEND JU-

BILEE WEEK EXERCISES. Omaha, Neb., Sept. 11. Rainy weather the last week reduced the average daily attendance at the Exposition, which was 17.124; total for the week, 119.806; grand total, 1.279,809. The railroads anticipate heavy traffic from South Dakota, whose people will take part in the exercises of South Dakota Day, on Monday. Several conventions of National

The American Cemetery Superintendents,

National encampment of Sons of Veterans and the United States Beekeepers' Union will hold sessions on Monday. Tuesday will be devoted to Wisconstn Wednesday, will draw Shriners from nearly every State in the Union. Thursday will be devoted to New-England Day and to the Congress of Christian Ac-England Day and to the Congress of Christian Activities, and also the closing session of the Monetary Congress. Friday has been set apart for Oklahoma Day, Grape Day and State of Washinston Editors' Day. Saturday will be Raliroad Day.

The committee to baylie ex-Presidents Harrison and Cleveland to visit the Exposition in Jubilee Week has been completed by the appointment of J. Sterling Morton and John C. Wharton Dr. Miller and Mr. Wharton will start on Monday for Indianapolis, where they will call on Mr. Harrison. They will be joined by Mr. Morton in New-York on the following Saturday, and the three will proceed to Princeton to confer with Mr. Cleveland.

A WOMAN ROBBED OF \$10,000. Kansas City, Kan., Sept. II.-Mrs. Eli Potter, a

by highwaymen in the outskirts of this city last night. A few months ago the Potters' home was destroyed by fire, and they received \$10,000 insurance destroyed by fire, and they received \$10,000 insurance money. Mrs. Potter, who does not trust in banks, sewed the money into the linings of her dress. She was driving in the outskirts of town last night when a man stepped out from the roadside and grabbed the horse. Another man dealt her a stunning blow on the head. When she recovered consciousness she found a sack drawn over her head, and the highwaymen were tearing and cutting her skirts. They did not stop in their search until the whole amount of the treasure had been secured.

Mrs. Potter believes the robbers were negroes.

Hungarian military manœuvres.

condolences to Emperor Francis Joseph last

evening. The Court Circular to-day says:

beneficial reign."

anarchism?

monarchy.

beth had read passages from one of Marion Crawford's novels describing the Sicilian vendetta murders. She was much horrifled at the details, which resemble those of her own death.

sided file, very slender and sharp. The post-mortem examination showed an almost imperceptible wound, the file having penetrated the heart, not causing exterior bleeding.

ACTION AGAINST ANARCHISTS.

action against Anarchists.

Ithaca, N. Y., Sept. II.-Alexander Karst, the

SCHOONER WRECKED IN LAKE ONTARIO.